THE FRIEND.

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI. SEVENTH-DAY, FIRST MONTH 8, 1853. NO. 17.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON,

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Postage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, if paid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any part of the United States, for three months, if paid in advance, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

GOD IN DISEASE.

In a little work with the above title, by James Duncan, M. D., of Dublin, the author has given much interesting information respecting morbid phenomena, intended to illustrate the position assumed by him, that the Almighty in the dispensation of sickness to individuals, invariably, by a special providence, adapts its character and symptoms to the peculiar condition and temperament of each one so afflicted; and that in the diversified characteristics of each disease, and the peculiar action in the human system called forth thereby, "the evidence of design, contrivance and beneficence" of our merciful Creator, are profusely and conclusively manifested.

We cannot assent to *all* the positions assumed in the work; nevertheless, we think it is highly interesting and instructive, and evinces a mind well acquainted with the nature and treatment of disease, as well as deeply imbued with true religious feeling, so necessary to the character of a good Physician. Being designed for popular reading, care has been taken to avoid as much as possible the use of technical terms, while nothing is introduced that persons of the most fastidious taste can properly object to. We propose making some extracts for the columns of "The Friend," which may give its readers an idea of the style and mode of the author, and which, we think, will interest and instruct them. In the chapter on "Processes of Reparation," after describing some of the phenomena usually witnessed in different kinds of fever, all going to show "that when a morbid action is set up in any part, that action is not left to proceed to the destruction of the structure or of the patient's life, without an attempt being made by the powers of the constitution, to correct its tendency, and to restore the individual to the full enjoyment of his proper state of health," he says:

"Our next illustration shall be taken from the process of cicatrization. The very fact of such a process being observed in the body, is a proof of the correctness of the views here put forward; but an examination of the process in detail, will help to establish them more fully. Whenever there has been a loss of substance in any part of the body, from accident or disease, the vessels in the immediate vicinity of the spot, take on a new and peculiar action to fill up the deficiency. That this mode of action is a new one called into being by the exigencies of the occasion, will be evident from a little consideration of the ordinary process of nutrition. It is generally known, that during the whole period of animal existence, a slow and imperceptible, but steady change, is constantly going forward in all parts of the framework of our bodies, so that at no two periods of our lives does the material organization of which they are composed, consists of exactly the same particles of matter. The rapidity with which this change proceeds, varies at different epochs, and in different structures, but it is never entirely suspended. It is accomplished by the combined and simultaneous action of the antagonistic functions of nutrition and absorption: the former selecting from the mass of food which is daily consumed, appropriate elements for the repair of the various tissues, and depositing them in the situations where they are required: the latter, on the contrary, removing those which have already served their purpose, and are no longer needed for the wants of the system. When the period of growth has been completed, these functions, if the individual is in health, exactly correspond. Nutrition supplies no more than is needed to repair the waste, and absorption takes away no more than the former is able to supply. When the balance is destroyed, corpulence or wasting is the necessary result, according as the energy of one or the other of these functions happens to preponderate. But even this, within certain limits, is quite compatible with health. So long as the molecules of matter, furnished by the nutrient vessels, are analogous to those which properly exist in the living structures, and in the precise positions where they are found, the deposit, even though in a slight excess, may be referred to the ordinary operation of the function in question. But when we find a new kind of matter thrown out in any part, we must refer its production to a new and unusual kind of action taking place at the time: and this is what actually occurs in cicatrization, The ordinary operation of nutrition and absorption would leave an ulcer in precisely the same condition in which it finds it: or if there were a slight excess of deposition, there might be produced a swelling of fat or muscle at the spot, but it would be in vain for us to expect the regular formation of all the lost tissues in the exact proportion that would be requisite to repair the injury. But this is what actually takes place. A new and highly vascular structure of a spongy appearance, called 'granulations,' is produced, which gradually fills up the hiatus with the precise kind of matter it originally held, until the entire space becomes occupied, when the upper surface contracts upon itself, so as to stretch the cuticle from the edges of the sound portion across the wound, until the entire is covered over.

"One of the most remarkable examples of the process of reparation occurs in the case of a fractured bone. When such an accident takes place, the assistance of a surgeon is immediately secured, and the limb put in a proper position for the bones to reunite: but, as has been already remarked, when the surgeon has performed this duty, his work is at an end: it is the silent and unseen, but effectual operation of the living organism that must do the rest; and this is accomplished by an arrangement as beautiful as it is simple. A peculiar fluid is poured out into the immediate vicinity of the broken pieces of bone, which coagulates and becomes organized; it then assumes the consistence of gristle or cartilage, and finally it is converted into bone. In this process there is adopted a contrivance analogous to what surgeons are accustomed to employ for giving support to the ends of the fracture, only much more appropriate. For while the surgeon adapts his clumsy splints to the sides of the limb, and fills up the vacant spaces* between the board and the integument with wadding or cushions, nature makes use of a circular ring, which invests the bone on all sides, and accommodates itself to its exact shape and necessities. Nor is this all. There is another splint, if it may be so called, inserted into the hollow cavity in the interior of the bone, so as to increase its strength and stability, until the newly-formed portions have acquired sufficient firmness to need these artificial helps no longer. This augmentation in the amount of bony matter at the point of fracture is analogous to the way in which two pieces of iron are welded together: the increase in the solid element, augmenting the strength of the part, and diminishing the chance of subsequent fracture. Both of these very important securities, the external ring of osseous matter, and the internal deposit, remain a considerable time after the fracture has been satisfactorily united, because whenever a tissue has been recently formed, it is deficient in consistence and tenacity, but as the necessity for their continuance diminishes, they are

* "Modern surgery has imitated nature's operations more closely, by various contrivances, which are not liable to the same objections as the one stated in the text."

gradually absorbed until the bone is left in a condition similar to what it possessed originally. In all this we see not only the broad feature of a new and beautiful contrivance to meet a special case, but when we examine it in detail, we find the same principle still more apparent. What is it makes the vessels pour out at such a time a fluid with such peculiar properties, and not on other occasions? What causes cartilage to be formed in an unusual situation? What converts that cartilage with such unwonted rapidity into bone? What causes the absorbents to leave the superfluous bony matter so long on the outside and inside of the new bone? What causes them again at a subsequent period to remove it after its work has been accomplished, and when it is no longer necessary for any useful purpose? These are questions which it would be very hard for any one to answer, who believes that accidents and disease are the result of chance or the work of an evil spirit; but they present no difficulty to him, who believes that they are the appointment of One who chastens us for our good, and who mixes up mercy with every manifestation of judgment."

(To be continued.)

The Cherokee National Council.—The National Council of the Cherokee Nation recently assembled, when John Ross, the principal chief, sent in his annual message. It is an able and patriotic document. He congratulates the council upon the general harmony and unusual prosperity of the Cherokee Nation; recommends provision for the payment of the public debt; appropriations to public schools; the founding of a national library; encouragement to agricultural instruction; liberal salaries to the judges, in order to secure an enlightened and independent judiciary; and finally a judicious development of the resources of the country, and a wise improvement of the manifold social, intellectual and political privileges they are permitted to enjoy, and by which the Cherokees have made wonderful progress in the pursuits and knowledge of civilized life. The New Orleans Bulletin, in referring to this message, asks, "How long will it be before a star glitters on our national banner, indicative of the admission into the Union of the State of Cherokee? Such a thing is far from improbable."—*D. News.*

Report of J. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, on Telegraphs.

(Concluded from page 125.)

Alexander Bain, a native of Scotland, patented an Electro-Chemical Telegraph on the 12th December, 1846, and another patent was granted to him in connection with Robert Smith, in October, 1849. The advantages which the inventor attributes to the Electro-Chemical Telegraph, are: 1st. More economy and simplicity in the primitive construction. 2d. More rapidity in the transmission of despatches—a single wire with a good insulator can transmit 1200 letters a minute. 3d. An electric current more feeble than is ordinary suffices to cause the apparatus to work. 4th. More simplicity and economy in the correspondence and superintendence. 5th. Fewer chances of error in the despatches sent. The Bain Telegraph used in this country has been materially improved by Henry J. Rogers.

The following is a list of the Bain Telegraph Lines in the United States:

	Wires.	Miles.
New York to Boston, via Providence, (250 miles each,) -	2	500
Boston to Portland, - - -	1	100
Boston, through New Hampshire to Burlington, Vt., and thence to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., -	1	350
Troy to Saratoga, - - -	1	36
New York to Buffalo, (513 miles each,) - - - - -	2	1026
Total,	7	2012

The "House Printing Telegraph" was invented by Royal E. House, a Pennsylvanian, and patented April 18, 1846. The first line operating with this instrument was completed in August, 1850, by the Boston and New York Telegraph Company, between those cities. It has been patented in England by Jacob Brett.

The difference between Morse's and House's telegraph is principally that the first traces at the distant end what is traced at the other; while House's does not trace at either end, but makes a signal of a letter at the distant end which has been made at the other, and thus by new machinery, and a new power of air and axial magnetism, is enabled to print the signal letter at the last end; and this at the astonishing rate of sixty or seventy strokes or breaks in a second, and at once records the information by its own machinery, in Roman letters. Morse's is less complicated, and easier intelligible, while House's is very difficult to be comprehended in its operations in detail, and works with the addition of two more powers, one air, and the other called *axial magnetism*. One is a tracing or writing telegraph; the other a signal and printing telegraph.

The following are the "House" lines in operation: The Boston and New York Telegraph Company, two wires, length 600 miles.

A line being constructed to connect with the Boston line, running from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Albany, N. Y., there to intersect the New York and Buffalo line, using the same instruments, extending from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 570 miles.

One wire now in operation, connecting with Poughkeepsie, Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Lyons, Rochester, Albion, Lockport and Buffalo; and another wire nearly completed same distance. The same line to continue to St. Louis, Mo., connecting with Cleveland, Cincinnati and Louisville, will soon be completed, forming the longest line in the world under the direction of one Company—the whole length being 1,500 miles.

The New Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Company, using House's instruments, extends from Philadelphia to New York, two wires, 132 miles each. A line also extends south to Baltimore and Washington. The whole length of House lines in the United States, is about 2400 miles.

LIST OF TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Lines.	Wires.	Miles.	Total miles wire.
New York and Boston Telegraph Co.,	3	250	750
Merchants' Telegraph Co., New York and Boston,	2	250	500
House's Printing Telegraph, N. York and Boston,	1	250	250
Boston and Portland,	1	100	100
Merchants' Telegraph Co. Boston and Portland,	1	100	100
Portland and Calais,	1	350	350
Boston to Burlington, Vt., and thence to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	1	350	350
Boston to Newburyport,	1	34	34
Worcester to New Bedford,	1	97	97
Worcester to New London,	1	74	74
New York, Albany and Buffalo,	3	513	1539
New York State Telegraph Co., New York to Buffalo,	2	550	1100
Syracuse to Ogdensburgh,	1	150	150
Troy to Saratoga,	1	36	36
Syracuse to Oswego,	1	40	40
House Telegraph Co., New York to Buffalo,	2	550	1100
New York and Erie Telegraph, New York to Dunkirk,	1	440	440
New York and Erie R. R. Telegraph, New York to Dunkirk,	1	460	460
Magnetic Telegraph Co., New York to Washington,	7	260	1820
House Line, New York to Philadelphia,	1	100	100
Troy and Canada Junction Telegraph Co., Troy and Montreal,	1	260	260
Erie and Michigan Telegraph Co., Buffalo to Milwaukie,	2	800	1600
Cleveland and Cincinnati,	2	250	500
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Indianapolis,	1	400	400
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Vincennes,	1	410	410
Cleveland to Pittsburg,	2	150	300
Cleveland to Zanesville,	1	150	150
Lake Erie Telegraph Co., Buffalo to Detroit,	1	400	400
Cincinnati and Sandusky City,	1	218	218
Toledo and Terre Haute,	1	300	300
Chicago and St. Louis,	1	400	400
Milwaukie and Green Bay,	1	200	200
Milwaukie and Galena,	1	250	250
Chicago to Galena, Whitewater and Dixon,	1	310	310
Chicago and Janesville,	1	100	100
Buffalo and Canada Junction Telegraph Co.,	1	200	200
New York and New Orleans, by Charleston,	1	1966	1966
Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va.,	1	32	32
Baltimore to Cumberland,	1	324	324
Baltimore and Harrisburg,	1	72	72
York and Lancaster,	1	22	22
Philadelphia and Lewistown, D.,	1	12	12
" " New York,	6	120	720
" " Pittsburg,	1	309	309
" " Pottsville,	1	98	98
Reading and Harrisburg,	1	51	51
Troy and Whitehall,	1	72	72
Auburn and Elmira,	1	75	75
Pittsburg and Cincinnati,	2	310	620
Columbia and Portsmouth, Ohio,	1	100	100
Columbus and New Orleans,	1	638	638
New Orleans to Balize,	1	90	90
Cincinnati and Maysville, Ky.,	1	60	60
Alton and Galena,	1	380	380
St. Louis and Independence,	1	25	25
St. Louis and Chicago,	1	330	330
Newark and Zanesville,	1	40	40
Mansfield and Sandusky,	1	40	40
Columbia and Lancaster, Ohio,	1	25	25
Lancaster and Logansport,	1	15	15
Cincinnati to Chicago, (wire in Ohio,)	1	100	100
Zanesville and Marietta,	1	66	66
Dunkirk, N. Y., and Pittsburg,	1	200	200

Camden and Cape May, N. J.,	1	100	100
Camden and Mount Holly, N. J.,	1	25	25
New York and Sandy Hook,	1	80	80
Cleveland and New Orleans, by Cincinnati,	1	1200	1200
Total,	89	16729	23275

The telegraphs in England are the next in importance and extent to those in this country. They were first established in 1845, and there is about 4000 miles of wire in operation.

The charge for transmission of despatches is much higher than in America, one penny per word being charged for the first fifty miles, and one farthing per mile for any distance beyond one hundred miles. A message of twenty words can be sent a distance of 500 miles in the United States for one dollar, while in England the same would cost seven dollars.

In June, 1852, the submarine telegraph between Dover and Ostend was completed, and on the 1st of November the first electric communication was established direct between Great Britain and the continent of Europe. By a line of wires between London and Dover, via Rochester and Canterbury, in connection with the submarine cable across the Straits of Dover, instantaneous communication is obtained between London, Paris, Sweden, Trieste, Cracow, Odessa and Leghorn. The wires are also being carried onward to St. Petersburg; also to India, and into the interior of Africa.

A project has been formed for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and Færoe. Thence, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the western coast of Iceland, another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on the western coast of that Continent, in 60 deg. 42 min., and is conducted thence by a water line of about 50 deg. miles, across Davis's Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point the line is to be extended to Quebec.

The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into several submarine portions is, that if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered and repaired promptly at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £500,000.

Another enterprise has been actually started, with every prospect of consummation. A portion of the line is being prosecuted with vigour, and the company propose transmitting intelligence between the Old and New World in four or five days. A charter has been granted by the British Colonial Government to the "Newfoundland Electric Company," with a capital of £100,000, to construct a line of telegraph from Halifax, N. S., to Cape Race, touching at St. Johns, and crossing the Island of Newfoundland to Cape Ray, thence by a submarine line of 149 miles, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a landing being made at Cape East, on Prince Edward's Island, and going through that island, it crosses Northumberland Straits by another submarine line of 10 miles, landing at Cape Torment, in New Brunswick, and so on to the boundary of the United States, whence by an independent line to New York, the connection is completed. The total distance traversed by this line will be between 1400 and 1500 miles, of which 150 are submarine. It is stated that steamers can make ordinary passages between Cape Race, Newfoundland, and Galway, Ireland, in five days.

The following is a list of Lines now in operation or construction in Canada:

	Miles.
The Montreal Telegraph Company's line extends from Quebec to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls,	155
British North American Electric Telegraph Association, from Quebec to New Brunswick frontier,	220
Montreal and Troy Telegraph Co, from Montreal to New York State line,	47
Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Co.,	115
Western Telegraph Co., from Hamilton to Port Sarma, at the foot of Lake Huron,	143
Niagara and Chippewa line,	14
Brantford to Simcoe and Dover,	33
Kingston to Hamilton,	256
Total length in Canada,	983

In Prussia the wires are generally buried about two feet below the surface, and carried through rivers in chain pipes. About 1700 miles of telegraphic lines are in operation.

In France about 750 miles, and in Germany about 3000 miles are completed.

In Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holland, Italy, Spain and Russia, great progress has already been made in establishing lines of telegraph, and communication will soon be had between the capitals of every State on the European Continent.

In India, a line has been laid between Calcutta and Kedgeree, 71 miles, and an extensive system is projected for that country.

The following interesting description of the telegraph in India, is given for the instruction and encouragement of those interested in the prosecution of telegraph lines through somewhat similar regions of our country:

From Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor is laid under ground, in a cement of melted rosin and sand. From that village through the remaining distance to Kedgeree it is carried over ground on bamboo poles, 15 feet high, coated with coal tar and pitch, and strengthened at various distances by posts of saul-wood, teak and iron wood from America. The bamboo posts are found to resist the storms which have uprooted trees the growth of centuries. Though the bamboo soon decays, its amazing cheapness makes the use of it more economical than that of more durable and more costly materials. The branch road from Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through a swamp; the country is little less than a lake for five months; the conductor runs on the footpaths between the island villages, and for some miles crosses rice swamps, and creeks on which no road or embankment exists.

The most difficult and objectionable line was selected to test the practicability of carrying the conductors through swampy ground, and it has been perfectly successful. The Huldee River crosses the Kedgeree line half way, and varies in breadth from 4200 to 5800 feet. A gutta percha wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and under the river, and the chain is found to afford perfect protection from the grapnels of the heavy native boats which are constantly passing up and down.

The overground lines differ totally from those in use in any other country in this important respect. No wire is used. Instead of wire, a thick iron rod, three-eighths of an inch diameter, weighing one ton to a mile, is adopted—the heaviest wire elsewhere used being only one cwt. to the mile. The advantages of these substantial rods are these: they possess a complete immunity from gusts of wind or ordinary mechanical violence; if accidentally thrown down, they are not injured, though passengers and animals may trample on them; owing to the mass of metal, they give so free a passage to the electric currents, that no insulation is necessary; they are attached from bamboo to bamboo without any protection, and they work without interruption through the hardest rains; the thickness of the wire allows of their being placed on the posts without any occasion for the straining and winding apparatus, whereas the tension of wire exposes them to fracture, occasions expense in construction and much difficulty in repairs; the thick rods also admit of rusting to take place without danger to an extent which would be fatal to a wire; and lastly, the rods are no more costly than this wire, and the welding occasions no difficulty.

The importance of this discovery of the superiority of rods over wire will be fully appreciated in a country like India, where the line must often run through a howling wilderness, tenanted by savage beasts or more savage men. The lines must therefore protect themselves, and this is secured by the use of thick rods.

The entire expenditure on this line was about 450 rupees a mile, and it is estimated that the future over-ground lines will be at the rate of 350 rupees a mile for a double line, river crossings and erection of offices being a separate charge. The pecuniary returns from the Calcutta and Kedgeree line were originally calculated at about 200 rupees a month, but they have been more than three times that amount. A rupee is about 56 cents U. S. currency.

Uneasy and ambitious gentility is always spurious. The garments which one has long worn never set uncomfortably.

For "The Friend."

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS.

(Continued from page 126.)

She had been quite satisfied with the doctrines and performances of the Methodists, but the time came in which her faith in them was shaken. Their great leader J. W., came to Leeds, and his discourses in that place were on sanctification. He described the condition of the sanctified, and added, that this state must be arrived at after justification. This was a new view to our friend. She says, "I thought, if this be so, I must be mistaken; and how was my mind taken from the pure Witness, to believe what he had asserted, which was contrary to my own experience, and the doctrine of Paul, where he says: 'But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God!' I became exceedingly perplexed, and very much darkened, compared with what I had before been; and I continued so, until it pleased the Lord to gather my mind, and cause me again to feed and lie down as on the high mountains of Israel." She could then no longer unite with J. W.

At this time she was passing through much exercise of mind on account of others, which with her *outward* labour, impaired her health and strength. When about twenty years of age, she appeared in a decline, and it seemed likely that she would not live many weeks. She was not troubled or cast down at the prospect. She says, "It was the joy of my heart that I was so near the desired port. The eternal treasures were opened exceedingly in my view, and, in humble thankfulness, I rejoiced in the hope of putting off the flesh. One night, feeling myself much worse, and being thankful that there was no prospect of a recovery, I heard a voice which said, 'Thou hast yet to go amongst the Quakers.' The disorder took a turn, and I recovered amazingly from that time."

"Now it was the pleasure of Him, who is all wise, to wean my soul from the milk, and to draw me from the breasts of those sensible enjoyments. I felt stripped, and became very poor; darkness seemed the pavilion round about me. I appeared almost despicable to myself, strictly scrutinized my heart, and waited before the Almighty, desiring that He would show me whether, in any respect I had grieved his Holy Spirit. My mind, however, felt clear. No murmuring nor repining, the whole bent of my soul being after God. My only concern was, that I might know of a certainty, if it was the Divine appointment and will that I should travel in this path; and, at seasons, my desires in this respect were fully satisfied. At one time, I remember this scripture was in an extraordinary manner opened in my mind: 'In all their afflictions He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them.' This was a melting season indeed. How was the tender, loving Spirit of Jesus revealed within me! Truly I felt that He was a High Priest, touched with the feeling of my infirmities. My soul seemed to be clothed with resignation, and my only desire was to be kept under the Divine eye. This strengthened me to go down again into the deep, and it seemed as if the billows of the Almighty went over my head. Very often, and for a long time, I had little or no sense of the Divine presence. It appeared as though it would almost have been life to me, if I had had a companion in this dark, tempestuous situation; but I was alone, and, amongst all the professors of religion, there was not one that I was acquainted with, to whom I could open my mouth concerning my state." "I was still led in a very tribulated path; the state I was then in not having been [yet] opened to me, as the same is described by Isaiah the prophet, where he says, 'He shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground. He hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him. He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.' This inward life, as it groweth up in the soul, will be as a root out of a dry ground. Though it is a state of great conflict and suffering, truly blessed are they that are made meet, and found worthy to tread this unfrequented path. This is the path that leads to holiness; the unclean cannot pass over it, and blessed are they whosoever are not offended, nor turn aside from it. For as many were offended in our Lord's appearance upon earth, so are they at his inward manifestations in the soul, which remains a stumbling-stone and rock of offence. But as many as abide under the mortifying and baptizing power of Christ, will measurably experience the whole process of His life and sufferings, His death, and resurrection, to be manifested in the inward and new man. The faithful of all ages have drank of the cup whereof He drank, and have been baptized with the baptism that He was baptized with. Paul beautifully expresseth himself on this wise: 'Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus; that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body; for we which live are always delivered unto death for Jesus's sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh.' O! saith my soul, may the portion of the true Israel of God be your portion, my dear children; for He is rich in mercy unto all who call upon Him. And may you, with all the faithful, have the same access to Him, by the one Spirit of Christ."

The portion of this dedicated disciple of the Lord Jesus was still tribulation, and her outward path was beset with difficulties. One evening, while considering the way in which she travelled, it appeared to her so narrow and crooked, that she could see but a short distance before her. She saw that the road was rough, she felt the sharpness of the thickly strewn briars, and she knew that the dangers which beset were great. Being ready to faint at the prospect before her, and fearful lest faith and patience should fail, she besought her heavenly Caretaker that the discouraging view might be taken from her. Her desire was answered. The blessed Remembrancer brought to her recollection with great power the Lord's gracious declaration concerning Israel, when he was groaning under his hard taskmaster in Egypt. "I have seen, I have seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt; I have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver them." As this passage was opened to her mind, she felt assured that the time which she was to continue in her father's house would soon be over, and that the Lord would open a path for her deliverance therefrom in his own time and way.

(To be concluded.)

For "The Friend."

GRAVE-STONES.

As the subject of grave-stones has latterly claimed the attention of Friends in divers places, the following extract may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of "The Friend," exhibiting as it does the feelings of our late Friend John Pemberton, on the occasion of making his last will.

"I give and bequeath to my brother James Pemberton, and to my friends Nicholas Waln and Henry Drinker their successors and assigns, a lot of ground on the third street from Schuylkill, in breadth on Mulberry street forty feet, and extending northward three hundred and six feet; and I also give and bequeath unto them, the said James Pemberton, Nicholas Waln, and Henry Drinker, and the survivors and successors of them at the decease of my wife, the sum of two hundred pounds; which devise and bequest are in trust to be applied towards purchasing a suitable lot of ground for the burial of the remains of deceased Friends, &c., and it is much my desire, that when such a piece of ground is purchased, the commendable mode adopted by our brethren in divers parts of England may be adopted here, to bury in rows without distinction of families or persons, which will cause a piece of ground to last much longer, and be a means to remove the temptation of placing marks of distinction at the head or feet of graves."

From the Leisure Hour.

Old Humphrey and the Old Farmer.

I love to hear of any man being convinced of an error, but especially an obstinate man. Again and again has it been said, that of all people in the world, farmers are the most opinionated; that they do things for no better reason than that of their fathers having done them generations before; that they have a will of their own, and that the whole world cannot turn them. Some such farmers have I known certainly, but still with truth can I say, that I number among my country friends not a few of a contrary kind. The other day, I was in conversation with my old friend John Ashfield, of High-field farm, a man from whom I have learned much; though when I tell him so, he usually replies, "The boot is on the other leg, Mr. Humphrey—the boot is on the other leg." We were talking over old times together—but you shall have the account that he gave of himself, as well as I can remember, in his own words.

"I have been as obstinate, pig-headed a man in my time I suppose as ever strode across a furrow; but the day is gone by now, and high time that it had. The tilth of my plough land, and the sward of my grass land, are different to what they used to be.

"Fifty years ago, James Holt was my neighbour. A wiser man than I was, or ever shall be, was James, though at that time I did not think so. When wheel-ploughs were getting common, he says to me: 'Neighbour Ashfield, you are falling a little behind the times; you must set up a wheel-plough or two.'

"'I won't,' said I. 'My father never had a wheel-plough on the farm and why should I?' You know Mr. Humphrey, that farmers were always blunt in their speech, and no one more so than farmer Ashfield.

"When draining came into use, more than it had ever been before, my neighbour says to me: 'You are standing in your own light, in not draining your land more than you do; but better late than never. Better begin now.'

"'I won't,' says I, 'let those cut up their meadows, and lay out their money in soughtiles, that like; my meadows shall remain as they always have been.'

"'Well,' says he, 'at any rate trim up your hedges and your headlands, or adlands as we call them, a little closer. There's a deal of land lost on your farm. Trim up your hedges and headlands.'

"'I won't,' says I. 'My father was as good a farmer as any in the parish; he knew what he was about as well as you do, and he never trimmed up his headlands more than I do.'

"Soon after this he was at me again. 'Your land is very stiff neighbour,' says he; 'I would advise you to try one of the new-fashioned clod-crushers, for you would find it an advantage.'

"'I won't,' said I.' Such gimcracks may suit some people, but they won't suit me; my harrows breaks the ground quite as well or better than a clod-crusher; if some folks as I could mention were half as fond of work as they are of new whims, it would be to their credit.'

"At another time he tried to persuade me to use some of the new manures, which he said were very profitable.

"'I won't,' said I. 'It stands to sense that the manure made on the farm is the best for the farm, and I won't use any other.'

"'Neighbour Ashfield,' says he, a year or two after threshing machines had come into fashion, 'you and I must do as other people do—we must set up a threshing machine.'

"'I won't,' said I. 'Why should I do that, that my father never did? And why should I take the bread out of the mouth of the labouring man?'

"But never did I see my neighbour more in earnest than when he came to ask me to give something towards the Sunday schools. 'Lend them a helping hand,' said he, for they are doing more good in the parish than you think for.'

"'I wont,' said I. 'We never used to have Sunday schools, and plough-lads, and dairy-maids do none too much work as it is. What they will do if you make scholars of them, I can't tell.'

"All this time I thought myself wondrous wise in not being led astray by the new-fangled notions of my neighbours, but at last my eyes were opened, for there was hardly a farmer in the parish who had'nt better crops than I had.

"I saw that my neighbour with a wheel-plough could do without a driver, and hold the plough tail with half the trouble that it cost me, so I set up three or four wheel-ploughs; and what I could do without them now it would be hard to say.

"Keep your land wet at top and dry at bottom,' said my neighbour, when I began to listen to him. I took his advice, had my meadows well drained, and never have had cause to grudge either the expense or the trouble. He who does'nt drain his farm, if it's a wet one, is draining his own purse by bad management.

"I looked about me, and saw that I lost an acre or two of ground by my slovenly hedges and headlands; so I set to work and had them trimmed up close. It was a foolish thing that this was not done before.

"I was backward enough in venturing on a heavy iron press-wheel clod-crusher; but when I did, I found more work done by it, than half a dozen pair of harrows would do. No one could persuade me to set it aside now.

"One of the greatest improvements that has ever taken place in farming, Mr. Humphrey, has been the bringing of new manures into use. I set my face against them for a long time; but now, beside what manure I get from the fold-yard, I use burnt earth, guano, and bone-dust. These lie in little compass, and are soon put on the ground.

"Nobody stood stiffer than I did against the threshing machine, but for all that, when I saw how easily my neighbour could turn a hundred bushels a day out of the straw, while my men thumping away with their flails did so little, I gave way at once, and set up a machine myself.

"As my neighbour had got the better of my obstinacy in so many things, it was not at all likely that he would give up trying me again about the Sunday schools. At last he beat me there, too. For many years have I supported them, and never shall they need a pound while I have one to give.

"At the present time, though I am not fond of running neck or nothing after every new thing, I keep my eyes open to see, and my ears open to hear; quite disposed to believe that my neighbours are as wise as I am, and to profit by their judgment as well as my own.

"It has often surprised me to think, that, after setting my face against wheel-ploughs, draining, clod-crushers, new manures, threshing machines, and Sunday schools, I should adopt them all; but I believe Mr. Humphrey, the real truth to be this, that I never saw the ill condition of my own farm, till it pleased God to show me the evil of my own heart. This it was that opened my eyes, humbled me, and took away my obstinacy."

I am not at all disposed to add anything to the remarks of the honest farmer—better "let well alone;" for if my reader cannot get a good lesson out of Father Ashfield's discourse, it is not at all likely that he will profit by mine. As I said at the outset of my paper, so I say again; I love to hear of any man being convinced of an error, but especially an obstinate man. Obstinate as he once was, I know of no man who with a sound judgment, is more humble, yielding and tractable than farmer Ashfield.

For "The Friend."

Penn's Preface.—Revelation.

(Continued from page 109.)

"Our author's next treatise was published in 1679, being a vindication of his notable Apology, in reply to the exceptions made against it by one John Brown, in his book called Quakerism the pathway to Paganism. In this vindication, the reader will find the truth sifted from all the dirt and rubbish, with which her adversaries have endeavoured to sully her beauty, and disfigure and bury her out of sight and knowledge of the people. I do justly esteem his Apology and this vindication in the front of his polemical works. Though I cannot but everywhere prefer those labours in him and others, that have least to do with controversy, and whose main and immediate scope is the engaging of the soul in the love of holiness, the end of true religion; for it leads into the blessed communion of the Father, and of the Son, and gives the possession of those comforts and refreshments, that no tongue can express, nor the soul by any other means enjoy; for without holiness, it is determined, no man shall see the Lord, that is with peace; yet controversy handled in the fear of God, and in the openings of his light and Spirit, that is ever present and sufficient to the help of his people in all their services, has also its edification, especially, where an earnest and tender desire to inform the mistaken, prevails above private interest, or any party or personal consideration. For God will witness to such labours, and follow them with his blessing, with which I beseech him, to crown our beloved Friend's services, in this and all other respects, that tend to the exaltation of his glorious Truth."

"The last tract our author left us was written and published in 1686, entitled The possibility and necessity of the inward and immediate revelation of the Spirit of God, towards the foundation and ground of true faith, proved in a letter written in Latin to a person of quality in Holland. He to whom it was written was a learned man, very friendly, but not fool enough to resign to this doctrine as entirely as he ought, yet I believe better reconciled to it before he died.

On this essentially important subject, William Penn writes: "As the revelation of sin, righteousness and judgment, of mercy and consolation, what to avoid, what to repent of, what to desire, what to do, and where to wait for power to avoid and do, as we are thereby directed, is the revelation chiefly insisted upon by us, so those who come to answer the love and mercy of God, in the first part of this re-

velation, the sight of sin, shall know the aboundings of it from day to day, and from the evidence and authority of it in their own experience, shall be enabled, nay constrained to pronounce this testimony of the revelation maintained by the people called Quakers, it is true, and according to scripture.

"I might advance divers arguments from the nature of God, and the soul of man, and from what may be, as well as what has been, the truth of this revelation; but that being done by our author in this small treatise in an abstract and proper manner, I choose rather to speak scripturally and experimentally. And whoever is lowly and poor enough in spirit to try the truth of what I say, shall comprehend with all saints, the height, and depth, and length, and breadth of the love of God in Christ to the souls of men, by the revelation of that true Light, Spirit and Grace I have testified of in this preface, and which the wisest of the men of this world can at best have but a shadow and idea of. Remember life is more than food, and the body than raiment, so is bread better than husks, substance than shadow, realities than imaginations of them; which is the best of their case, that come not through the obedience of the Truth, and discipline of Christ's cross, to enjoy them.

"Reader, it is a most important point of the first consideration to men; without it no knowledge of God, nor of Christ, that reveals God; and without that knowledge, no salvation for the souls of men. So that this volume ends with that, which all men must begin with, if they will ever truly know God, and possess eternal life; viz., REVELATION. Now some will say, revelation, why we have it; have we not the Scripture? Do you pretend to another revelation? No, not another truth than is therein mentioned. But this, reader, will not do; I must ask questions too. What is revealed to thee by them? Thou readest of God, of Christ, of the Spirit, and hast framed an image or idea of them in thy mind; but is that revelation? Revelation in religion is knowledge, experience; thy own sight and sense, that of which thou art a true witness. Mind me, I beseech thee: regeneration is the great work of religion; yea religion, true Christian religion is regeneration, as I before hinted; for it is the very end of Christ's coming; we cannot be saved without it; nay, it is called that very salvation. Hear the apostle: 'But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour.' Now so far is God revealed to thee, and art thou truly religious, as thou art born again, washed and renewed by the regenerating Spirit of God, and no farther. If the scriptures were all the revelation needful, the wicked Jews must have known it, as well as the believing Jews; because they could read them, and had as good or better natural capacities to take the grammatical and literal sense of what they deliver. But they were so far from understanding Christ and his doctrine, though he did wonders, and spake as we read among them, that Christ both tells us they were blind, and solemnly thanks his Father, that he had hid those secrets from the wise and prudent (of that day) and *revealed* them unto babes.

"And to this Christ himself beareth testimony, when he saith, 'No man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him.' As the Son reveals the Father, so the Father must bear witness, reveal and draw to the Son, or men cannot come to Him, that opens and reveals the Father. Thus in that notable saying of Christ to Peter, when asking 'Whom say ye that I am?' and he answered, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God,' he replied, 'Blessed art thou Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.' So that though Peter heard and saw abundance, of what Christ said and did, it was needful to such a confession, that God should give a further revelation of his Son. And if Peter wanted, under all the advantages he had above us, this revelation, can we hope to know him without it? Oh no, reader! As he knew him thou must know him. For none cometh to the Son, but whom the Father draweth. O mind these drawings in thy own soul. And how does the Father draw? Few, alas! trouble themselves to weigh these matters, and yet they must be Christians for all that.

"But what say the schools, the critics and learned, upon these things? Why, they search their books, study and beat their brains, and *imagine* the meaning. Some say it is by the scripture; but that will not do, for that says no such thing. On the contrary, that the Father reveals the Son, and draws to him, and the Son reveals the Father, and not the scripture that tells so, which is neither the Father nor the Son. Nor indeed is it comprehensible, how the Father should reveal the Son by the Scripture, and the Son the Father; for so the Scripture would reveal both, which is the reciprocal work of the Father and Son. And were it so, Caiaphas would have known Christ as well as Peter; and the wicked would know both the Father and the Son, as well as the good, because the Scriptures are as much in their power; which is absurd and impossible.

"But others more refined say; it is by the Spirit opening the Scriptures; as indeed the first Reformers, and all those that have been pushing on a further reformation ever since, have spoken, and have founded their belief of the Divine authority of the Scriptures, upon the testimony and revelation of the Spirit in them. These come near. But then what is this Spirit? How dost thou know it, its manifestations, revelations, and operations; and by what tokens is it to be known and discerned? This is a question not to be answered, but by an experienced man; for the Spirit of God reveals not the deep things of God, to the carnal and disobedient man. Many are the degrees, steps and lessons of this Holy Spirit of God in and to man, as man receives it, and obeys it, and daily inclines to learn the lesson it teaches. I may tell thee reader, that this great work is, as mechanics and chemists speak, a manual operation, a spiritual labour and travail. 'Work out your own salvation,' saith the apostle, 'with fear and trembling.' By whom? By him, by whom all things were made of old, and that maketh all things new, even Christ the Word, in whom is life, and that life is the light of men."

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend."

NOTES FROM BOOKS.

THE TWIN COMET.

Biela's comet was discovered by Biela in 1826. Its orbit was calculated by Gambart. At its perihelion return in 1832, there was an intense popular apprehension, particularly in France, that it would run down the earth. It was invisible in its next return to the perihelion in 1839. Its last passage through that point of its orbit was within four hours of the calculated time. At this appearance it was first seen in Berlin, on the 29th of Eleventh month, 1845, and at Cambridge, England, on the 1st of Twelfth month. On the 13th of the First month, 1846, it was first discovered to be double. This observation, first made at the Washington Observatory, was confirmed on the 15th of the same month, by Prof. Challis, of Cambridge, England. The distance between the two parts of Biela's comet increased, till finally, it was too large to allow of any sensible attraction being exerted by one upon the other. The new offshoot from the old comet, though faint at first, began to increase in size and brightness, till it equalled the old comet and finally eclipsed it. Afterwards it grew faint again, and disappeared entirely from sight on the 15th of Third month. The comet continued single from this time till it ceased on the 22d of the Fourth month to be seen at all. The distance between the comet and its strange companion and apparent offspring, from the 10th of Second month to the 15th of Third month, was about two-thirds of the moon's distance from the earth. Much of the change in distance was apparent and not real. Professor Plantamour, of Geneva, investigated the orbits of the two comets, and found a difference of 16 days in their next return to the perihelion. Sir John Herschel thinks it will be necessary at their next appearance to look out for each comet as a separate and independent body, computing its place from these elements as if the other had no existence. *Nevertheless as it is still perfectly possible that some link of connection may subsist between* them, it will not be advisable to rely on this calculation to the neglect of a most vigilant search throughout the whole neighbourhood of the more conspicuous one, lest the opportunity should be lost of pursuing to its conclusion the history of this strange occurrence!

The above is abstracted from the American Almanac for 1853, and by the following paragraph which we extract from the new number of Silliman's Journal, it will be seen that the sagacious conjecture of Sir John Herschel has been verified.

"*Return of the Twin Comet Biela.*—The

comet discovered August 26, 1852, by Prof. Secchi, of Rome, proves to be a portion of the twin comet of Biela on its expected return. In a letter to Dr. Peterson, dated Rome, Sept. 16, 1852, he says: 'I have the pleasure of announcing to you that I found this morning the other portion of Biela's comet. It was very faint, without a nucleus, and of an elongated ovoid form, the apex being turned away from the sun. It followed the other part at a distance of about two minutes of time, and was about half a degree farther south. The extreme faintness of this second portion, and my fear of losing the observation of the other, did not permit me to make a better observation. * * * The principal part of the comet did not continue to appear of the same figure as at first. It looked quite irregular, and had two very faint streaks; it was more luminous in the centre, but without any nucleus.'"

This is one of the most interesting curious astronomical facts on record, and will throw much light on the nature of these mysterious vapours.

A TROUBLESOME FELLOW.

A worthy professor of chemistry at Aberdeen, had allowed some years to pass over Davy's brilliant discovery of potassium and sodium, without a word about them in his lectures. At length the learned doctor was concussed by his colleagues on the subject, and he condescended to notice it:—"Both potash and soda are now said to be metallic oxides," said he; "the oxides in fact, of two metals, called potassium and sodium by the discoverer of them, one Davy, in London, a verra troublesome person in chemistry."—*N. Brit. Rev.*

THE ICE SPRING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The ice spring, so called, is considered by the mountaineers as one of the curiosities of the great trail from the States to Oregon and California. It is situated in a low, marshy "swale" to the right of the Sweetwater River, and about forty miles from the South Pass. The ground is filled with springs; and about eighteen inches below the turf, lies a smooth and horizontal sheet of ice, which remains the year round, protected by the soil and grass above it. At the time of our passing, July 12th, 1849, it was from two to four inches thick; but our guide told us that he had seen it a foot deep. It is perfectly clear, and beautifully disposed in hexagonal prisms, separating readily at the natural joints. The ice has a slightly saline taste, the ground about it, as with the Sweetwater and Platte river country generally, being impregnated with salts; and the water at one spot near by tasted of sulphur. Not the least singular circumstance was the smoothness of the upper surface of the stratum, although formed beneath the soil. —*Silliman's Journal, No.* 43.

THE PRAISE OF THE EARTH WORM.

The author of an elaborate and learned memoir on the *Annelida*—the class of animals to which the earth worm belongs—thus concludes his essay:

"It is not easy to express the pleasure which is excited in the mind of the observer of Nature, while contemplating the habits and manners of the Annelida. Every movement exemplifies the curve of beauty; every tentacle winds ceaselessly and rapidly through a thousand forms of matchless grace. Whether coiling round a visible object, or picking up a microscopic molecule for the construction of the cell, it exhibits a delicacy and precision of aim which the erudite fingers of the most skilful artizan never equalled. The refined perfection of its muscular performances is matched only by its exquisite sensibility. Like the human hand of which the manifold endowments have exhausted the admiring eloquence of philosophers and theologians, it unites in its little self the most varied capacities. It is at once an eye, an ear, a nose, and a finger; it sees, it hears, it smells, it touches! Leading for the most part a subaqueous or subterranean life, the sense of sight in the Annelida is little required; and gifted in every part of the body with a superlative tenderness of touch, the sense of hearing is rendered unnecessary. Anatomy accordingly demonstrates only the obscurest rudiments of an organ of vision, while that of hearing has eluded the scrutiny of the minutest examination. Is it not to be marvelled at that these humble beings should see without eyes, hear without ears, and smell without a nose? It is not affirmed that this is literally and entirely true, but it is exact to a degree enough to prove the wondrous manner in which the sense of touch is made to supersede all the other senses.

"Whether progressing on the solid surface, or moving through water, or tunnelling the sand, advancing or retreating in its tube, the Annelida performs muscular feats distinguished at once for their complexity and harmony. In grace of coil the little worm excels the serpent. In regularity of march, the thousand-legged Nereid outrivals the Centipede. The leaf-armed Phyllodoce swims with greater beauty of mechanism than the fish, and the vulgar earth-worm shames the mole in the exactitude and skill of its subterranean operations. Why then should 'the humble worm' have remained so long without a historian? Is not the care, the wisdom, the love, the paternal solicitude of the Almighty manifest in the surpassing organism, the ingenious architecture, the individual and social habits, the adaptation of structure to the physical conditions of existence of those degraded beings? Do not their habitations display His care, their instincts His wisdom, their *merriment* His love, their vast diversities His solicitous and inscrutable providence?"

For "The Friend."

THE NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

Thou awe-inspiring pile! to what great throe
Of Nature, what convulsion vast, owest thou
Thy wondrous structure? Wherefore did she cast
Across this wide abyss thy masonry
Stupendous? Here, as at the foot I stand
Of these "old hoary rocks," this buttress huge,
And from beneath thy lofty arch, mine eye
Beholds not far the towering mountain tops,
Methinks I see far down the course of Time:—
When this small stream meandering at my feet,
Making low music, meet for th' silence here,
Was once a deep and thundering torrent.
When Nature with the elements at war,
Summoned her mighty host, her engines fierce,
Asunder rent these everlasting hills,
This fortress, which had stood rock-bound and firm
Since first the world began, and let her flood,
On-rushing with terrific speed—pass through.
Then raised aloft this grand triumphal arch,
To show in all succeeding time to man,—
(Proud vaunting of his power and striving ever,
Though with slow weary toil, to build himself
A monument that shall endure, when his
Frail tenement hath joined its kindred dust,)
How weak are all his efforts, and how poor,
The achievements all, his pride can ever boast!
And yet, again, why should we seek for cause
In Nature for the wondrous works with which
This globe is filled? itself, surpassing all!
For He, the Architect Divine, whose hand
Did plant these venerable mountains, and,
Not less evincing his omniscient skill
Did mould this flow'ret fair, so like a gem,
Its pearly petals cut, the emerald set within,
And wreathe it here upon thy rugged brow,
That e'en such beauty stern might wear a smile,—
As well the fearful chasm might have spanned
With this gigantic bridge of rock, when He
All things created first:—and not alone
To show his power; but in his boundless love
To beautify for man his home of earth.
And sure there *is* surpassing beauty here:
A union rare of majesty and grace.
How lovely is the light transparent green
Of the young trees, which drape thy massive walls!
While some of foliage dense and sturdy trunk,
Might seem to have left their own dark forest homes
To crown with glory thy o'er-arching front.
There is an all-pervading influence here
Which hardly seems of earth. How still it is!
A holy silence reigns, as though it were
Her chosen dwelling-place. Oh, truly 'tis
A fane most fit in which to offer prayer
And praise to the Most High! See, now that gleam
Of sunlight, slanting o'er yon high tree-tops
Into the dark ravine, and gilding bright
This lofty portal, under which it streams!
Oh! how like some vision bright, it seems,
Of New Jerusalem's mount, and this a gate
Of entrance at the foot! The solemn mountains
Gathered round, and on each other leaning,
Shut out the world, the far off noisy world,
Which never can come here!
And can it be
That there have been, presumptuous, who would dare
To scale this awful precipice? and thus
Would tempt Almighty Goodness, and profane
His matchless works? his gifts munificent?
Poor, foolish man! with puerile ambition
Thou'd seek, thyself to level with the worm
That crawls beneath thy feet!—and yet how vain!
As even with *it, here*, thou canst not compete.
For God hath given it not only power
To climb such perpendicular ascent,
To walk triumphant, with unfailing step,
Pendant, beneath these high o'erhanging rocks.
Then be thou wise, and choose the safer path,
Where thou shalt find support:—lest if thou fall,
The end should prove thy lot to be with those
Travellers *Zionward* without true Guide,
Who enter not the "sheep-fold by the Door,"
Preferring to "climb up some other way."

* * * * * *

When safe the summit we have gained—again,—
(With grateful hearts for these his glorious gifts
To Him our "Father who hath made them all,")
Hence—all around, and in the gulf below,
We can behold, and "call it all our own,"
The wild and awful beauty of this place.
Look! where now that beauteous bird hath left
The top of yon tall tree, beneath this arch,
Whose leafy crown is yet below it far!—
Upward, still up it flits on joyous wing,
Till now it nears our feet,—but onward soars
Higher and higher, over the mountain top,
Far, far away, into the blue empyrean.

* * * * * *

Then rather let thy spirit emulate
Its flight. Nor yield the powers given thee,
To objects all unworthy thy pursuit:
Striving to rise above ambition vain,
And keeping near to thy unerring Guide.

So when the gentle call from Him shall come,
To leave where thou hast pitched thy tent, among
The beautiful but perishing scenes of Time,
It shall take wing; and soar beyond the stars,
To that "country" whose glory never fades,
"That is an heavenly," and there with Him
An entrance find, to an enduring home,
Within the pearl gates.

International Postage Association.—A letter on this subject having been addressed to the foreign Ministers resident in London, their excellencies the Ministers for Austria, the United States, Spain, Brazil, Sardinia, and Portugal, returned answers of the most favourable description. The Ministers for France, the Netherlands, and the Sublime Porte, have also replied in terms full of interest and sympathy for the objects of the association. A reply quite as favourable has been received from the Consul-General for the Hanse Towns, and from every other representatives of foreign countries with whom the association have been in correspondence. With the intention of extending the sphere of their operations in England, it is intended to form branch associations in the provinces.

THE FRIEND.

FIRST MONTH 8, 1853.

"Review of the Weather for Twelfth month, 1852," next week.

We have on a former occasion noticed the spirit of emigration manifested among the Chinese, and the presence of many thousands of them in California; by the following extract from a private letter from Cuba, published in the N. Y. Evening Post, it appears they are being introduced into the West Indies, but under much more unfavourable circumstances than they are in the United States. The allusion to the poor blacks brought into Cuba as slaves, indicates the continuance of the detestable traffic between the island and Africa, which indeed, is said to be greatly on the increase, and to be encouraged if not carried on by citizens of the United States. Should the climate and the work agree with the physical constitution of the Chinese, and should sufficient care be taken to secure them from being oppressed by those who employ them, it may prove a great advantage both to them and the planters, while it may be the means of putting a stop to the misery inflicted upon the poor Africans.

"The wild, uncivilized look of the negroes here strikes one very forcibly. Constantly one sees teeth filed like those of a saw, which gives a most shark-like look to a large mouth, and nearly every darkey one meets has the long cicatrices on his cheeks or forehead that in Africa mark the tribe or people to which he belongs. I do not know if these foreigners have increased much in numbers lately, although we hear from all sides that large cargoes of them have been landed. Indeed, the excess of males on a plantation, and the cruelly-hard work, keep the slaves from increasing except by importation. The English will have great difficulty in preventing it. Bold and skilful slavers can easily run their vessels into friendly ports. I had strong hopes, and I still have, that the Chinese emigration may act as a check upon this infernal machine.

"There have been two thousand Celestials in the island for some years. They were imported at an expense of $125 a head, and receive $5 a month for the eight or ten years during which they are bound to their employers. Thus far they have given great satisfaction by their industry and intelligence, so much so, that a planter who has worked a number of them, said he should pay them $8 a month when their time was up, rather than lose them. Eight thousand more have been subscribed for, and six thousand are said to be on their way hither. Perhaps Providence may make use of the surplus population to drive out the curse of slavery from among us. Who knows where the Chinamen will appear next, now that the whole world is becoming as one country."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

From England the Franklin and Pacific steamships have arrived during the past week.

ENGLAND.—The budget presented to Parliament by the present ministry was so strongly opposed, as to indicate that they must withdraw it or be defeated.

The price of provisions has experienced little change since last steamer. There has been a slight rise in the price of cotton.

Information had been received in England of the death of the Queen of Siam, and that the insurgents in China had defeated the government troops. A destructive fire occurred at Canton on the 27th of Tenth month.

FRANCE.—The acknowledgment of the empire and the emperor by the European Courts, has been very general.

SPAIN.—An attempt is making to make a new Constitution for Spain. Much excitement prevails between the *liberals* and the *absolutists*.

ITALY.—Mount Etna has been in a state of volcanic action since the 20th of the Eighth month last. A new crater opened on the 8th of Eleventh month, and had poured out a stream of lava which had descended for many miles.

ACAPULCO.—On the evening of the 4th of Twelfth month, a severe earthquake was experienced at Acapulco, and for some days after slighter shocks were felt at intervals of an hour or two. Many buildings were injured, but no lives were lost. A writer from that place, under date of the 9th, says, "the whole population now sleep in the streets or in the courtyards."

CALIFORNIA.—The burnt district in Sacramento had been nearly rebuilt at the last advices. Snow had fallen in many parts of the country to the depth of four feet.

The two vessels which have arrived at New York from California, during the past week, have brought more than three millions of dollars in gold dust.

The newspapers received from Ohio and Indiana, still continue to set forth the damages caused by the late floods. The heavy rains in Pennsylvania have caused freshets in the streams, enabling the lumber men to send down many rafts to a market.

During the year 1852, there was coined at the Philadelphia Mint, of gold coin, $51,505,638.50; of silver, $849,410; of copper, $51,620.94. The number of coins was 32,711,649.

In New York, in the year 1852, 105,225 beeves were sold, 5,688 calves and 323,000 sheep and lambs. The beeves averaged $7.87½ per hundred pounds, and produced $4,103,973. The cows and calves produced $199,080. The sheep and lambs sold for $1,477,730.

The coal sent to market from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, amounted during the past year to about five millions of tons. Of this nearly two millions and a half were from the Schuylkill coal-fields, one million one hundred thousand from the Lehigh, and nine hundred thousand from the Lackawanna.

There are in the United States 13,227 miles of completed railroad; 12,928 miles are in progress, and 7000 are under survey. The cost of all when completed will be about $1,000,000,000.

William R. King, the Vice President elect of the United States, has been for some time in declining health. He has resigned his seat in the Senate, and has taken passage for Havana, to seek for restoration of his heath in a milder climate.

RECEIPTS.

Received from W. B. Oliver, agent, for A. Keen, $2.36, to 52, vol. 25, for P. Chase, $2, vol. 25; from Benj. Ball, Iowa, $2, vol. 26; from N. P. Hall, agent, O., for E. Sidwell, $3, to 26, vol. 27; from H. Knowles, agent, N. Y., for John J. Peckham, $2, vol. 26, D. Peckham, $2, vol. 26, S. Collins, $2, vol. 26; from H. D. Medcalf, Md., $2, vol. 25.

AGENT APPOINTED.

Jesse Hall, Harrisville, Ohio, in place of Nathan P. Hall, released by his request.

Friends' Library.

The Editors of Friends' Library, have on hand a few complete sets of that work. Persons who wish to supply themselves, will do well to make early application, as the number is small. They have also some copies of all the volumes, except the first and second, from which Friends who wish to complete their sets can be supplied.

Subscribers who have not yet paid their dues, will please forward them early.

Philada., Twelfth mo., 1852.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.—Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eighth street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, No. 244 North Sixth street, and No. 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio C. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street; William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 49 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arch street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month.—William Hilles, Frankford. James Thorp, Frankford. William Thomas, No. 242 N. Fifth street.

Physician and Superintendent.—Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

Steward.—John Wistar.

Matron.—Margaret N. Wistar.

WANTED

A young man to assist in Friends' Bookstore. One who writes a good hand will be preferred. Inquire at No. 84 Mulberry street.

First month, 1843.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.